

FOREIGN NEWS.
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THE CZAR IN ENGLAND.

The Czar and the Grand Duke Alexis arrived at Dover at 7 o'clock this evening, which was several hours behind the time fixed in the official programme. Immense crowds witnessed the debarkation, and greeted them with hearty enthusiasm.

Is constituted as follows:

- President of the Council and Minister of War*—Zabala.
- Minister of the Interior*—Sagasta.
- Minister of Foreign Affairs*—Ulloa.
- Minister of Finance*—Camacho.
- Minister of Justice*—Alonso Martinez.
- Minister of Public Works*—Alonso Colmenares.
- Minister of the Colonies*—Romero Ortiz.
- Minister of Marine*—Rodriguez Arlas.

HAVANA, May 15.—The *Centinela* newspaper reveals that lost at Maternillo. Roads which carried provisions to the Spanish troops. The roads were saved.

The *Centinela* to-day publishes a decree prohibiting white or colored persons subject to militia duty from changing their place of residence or receiving passports unless they deposit \$500 in gold in the Treasury. The provisions of the decree, however, issued, exempting from payment the gold white members of the militia who pay \$500 in gold or \$1,000 in paper, have been extended to the colored militia. This amount can be paid into the Treasury either before or after persons are called to the militia. The law also exempts from the payment of the gold, all persons over 50 years of age, unless poor, are ordered to pay a monthly contribu-

and Guatemala for permitting the bitter persecutions of the Church in those countries. The Pope appeared to be fatigued, and was unable to give audiences to all the delegations which waited upon him.

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THE CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY.
STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT SCHEME BY THE
PREMIER.

OTTAWA, Canada, May 13.—In Parliament last night Mr. Mackenzie moved the Pacific Railway resolutions. He remarked that the scheme of the late Government was impracticable, and had to be abandoned.

quite about six million dollars in addition to the first post, to be repaid in the running order. In his Barrie speech he also referred to the possibility of a combined rail and water line, and said that he believed such would have to be adopted. No serious engineering difficulties had been found between Lake Nipissing and Lake Nipigon, and not very great physical difficulties between Nipigon and Fort Garry. The greatest difficulties would be found in British Columbia.

Assuming that the route must be built by the Government, the Minister of Commercial Information, he proceeded to develop the Government scheme. The Government does not at present propose to build the eastern

Between 600 and 700 miles of water could be made use of between Red River and Fort Edmonton, whence a railroad would have to be extended westward. The

Nipigon and River sections, some 415 miles long, between 600 and 700 miles of water could be made use of. The line from R. B. to Nipigon would be a railroad would have to be extended westward. The probable termination of the line in British Columbia would be at Lake Isadore, but that would depend on surveys yet to be made. The Pembina branch would also be constructed at once. He described the manner in which the railways of the Pacific were constructed in other countries. It was clear that 1000 feet of a road would be required and that the construction of a road, so they offered four percent guaranty additional on a line which he could not name, would be 1000 feet. He thought it better that the road should be 1000 feet. He thought it better that the road should be given to several companies rather than to one. The question was raised as to whether the Canadian government had the authority to connect the trunk lines now built, or to be built, with this branch, so as to form a continuous line from the coast to the interior.

Several members took part in the discussion, and the resolutions were adopted.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The troubles between the mill-owners and the lumbermen of John N. B. seem to be settling down.

Dorman B. Eaton, the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, has received a letter dated London, April 29, from John Bright, who says: "The working of our civil service has met with general approval, and after the experience of some years, it would be now impossible to go back to the old system. The present plan is one which is felt to be more just to all classes, and it is calculated to supply more capable men for the various departments than the old system could have done. I have had several appointments with us, to a large extent, of a permanent character. No changes in persons employed in Government offices, in the customs, excise, post-offices, and telegraph departments, take place on a change of Government, and thus we avoid a vast source of disturbance and corruption, which would be opened if the contrary plan were adopted. In these days, when so

such is done by the Government, and when so many persons are employed by the Legislature, it is hardly reasonable to take precautions against the selection of incompetent men and against the corruption which underlies the present administration is always a great undertaking. I hope the good sense of your people will enable you to complete it. All the friends of your country in other nations will congratulate you on your success.

MR. SCHURR'S LECTURE ENGAGEMENTS.

The Franklin Literary Society has concluded arrangements with the Hon. Carl Schurr by whom he is to lecture from Brooklyn in the Fall. Mr. Schurr will select from his theme, and this will be his first appearance on the lecture platform in either New York or Brooklyn next season. The Franklin Literary Society was organized in 1864, and incorporated by a special act of the Legislature in 1869. It is one of the oldest debating societies in Brooklyn, and has about 50 members—lawyers, physicians, and others—who meet on Monday evenings at their rooms in Montague-st., opposite the United States Court building. The principal objects of those named are to debate upon questions of political, moral, and literary topics, selected two weeks in advance. The Society already deserves well of the people of Brooklyn, and the more they know of its lectures under its auspices will increase its popularity.